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Запросы в MySQL



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Практическое задание



Задание



Научиться работать с запросами

- Открыть сайт <https://sqlbolt.com/>
- Выбрать в меню «Interactive Tutorial» SQL Lesson 1.

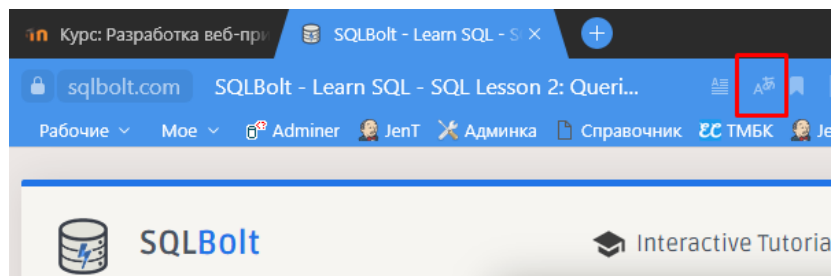
The screenshot shows the SQLBolt website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the site name 'sqlbolt.com' and a title 'SQLBolt - Learn SQL - SQL Lesson 1: SELECT queries 101'. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains the 'SQLBolt' logo and the text 'Learn SQL with simple, interactive exercises.' followed by the heading 'SQL Lesson 1: SELECT queries 101'. The right column contains a menu with 'Interactive Tutorial' and 'More Topics'. The 'Interactive Tutorial' menu is expanded, showing a list of lessons. The first lesson, 'SQL Lesson 1: SELECT queries 101', is highlighted with a red box. Below the menu, the main content area displays the text of the lesson, explaining the basics of SQL queries and providing a sample query: `SELECT column, another_column, ... FROM mytable;`. The lesson text explains that a query is a statement which declares what data we are looking for in the database, and optionally, how to transform it before it is returned. It also mentions that a table in SQL is a type of an entity, and each row in that table is a specific instance of that type. The result of the query is a two-dimensional set of rows and columns, effectively a copy of the table but only with the columns that we requested. Finally, it states that if we want to retrieve absolutely all the columns of data from a table, we can then use the asterisk (*).




Задание

Ознакомиться с теоретическим материалом (при необходимости пользуйтесь переводчиком)

Для удобного перевода
рекомендую использовать
яндекс браузер с функцией
«Перевод страницы»



**SQLBolt**
Learn SQL with simple, interactive exercises.

Interactive Tutorial  More Topics

SQL Lesson 1: SELECT queries 101

To retrieve data from a SQL database, we need to write **SELECT** statements, which are often colloquially referred to as *queries*. A query in itself is just a statement which declares what data we are looking for, where to find it in the database, and optionally, how to transform it before it is returned. It has a specific syntax though, which is what we are going to learn in the following exercises.

As we mentioned in the introduction, you can think of a table in SQL as a type of an entity (ie. Dogs), and each row in that table as a specific *instance* of that type (ie. A pug, a beagle, a different colored pug, etc). This means that the columns would then represent the common properties shared by all instances of that entity (ie. Color of fur, length of tail, etc).

And given a table of data, the most basic query we could write would be one that selects for a couple columns (properties) of the table with all the rows (instances).

Select query for a specific columns

```
SELECT column, another_column, ...  
FROM mytable;
```

The result of this query will be a two-dimensional set of rows and columns, effectively a copy of the table, but only with the columns that we requested.

If we want to retrieve absolutely all the columns of data from a table, we can then use the asterisk (*****) shorthand in place of listing all the column names individually.

Select query for all columns

```
SELECT *  
FROM mytable;
```

This query, in particular, is really useful because it's a simple way to inspect a table by dumping all the data at once.

Exercise

Задание



Приступить к выполнению: 1 – окно с данными, 2 – задание, 3 – тут пишем запрос, 4 – сбросить

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
1	Toy Story	John Lasseter	1995	81
2	A Bug's Life	John Lasseter	1998	95
3	Toy Story 2	John Lasseter	1999	93
4	Monsters, Inc.	Pete Docter	2001	92
5	Finding Nemo	Andrew Stanton	2003	107
6	The Incredibles	Brad Bird	2004	116
7	Cars	John Lasseter	2006	117
8	Ratatouille	Brad Bird	2007	115
9	WALL-E	Andrew Stanton	2008	104
10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101

Exercise 1 — Tasks

1. Find the **title** of each film
2. Find the **director** of each film
3. Find the **title** and **director** of each film
4. Find the **title** and **year** of each film
5. Find **all** the information about each film

```
SELECT * FROM movies;
```

4 RESET

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

Finish above Tasks



Задание

Если запрос написан правильно, произойдет переключение на следующее задание

Table: Movies

Title
Toy Story
A Bug's Life
Toy Story 2
Monsters, Inc.
Finding Nemo
The Incredibles
Cars
Ratatouille
WALL-E
Up

Exercise 1 — Tasks

1. Find the **title** of each film ✓
2. Find the **director** of each film
3. Find the **title** and **director** of each film
4. Find the **title** and **year** of each film
5. Find **all** the information about each film

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

RESET

Finish above Tasks



Задание

Отчет оформить в виде скриншотов с завершённым заданием

Table: Movies

Id	Title	Director	Year	Length_minutes
1	Toy Story	John Lasseter	1995	81
2	A Bug's Life	John Lasseter	1998	95
3	Toy Story 2	John Lasseter	1999	93
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10	Up	Pete Docter	2009	101

Exercise 1 — Tasks

1. Find the **title** of each film ✓
2. Find the **director** of each film ✓
3. Find the **title** and **director** of each film ✓
4. Find the **title** and **year** of each film ✓
5. Find **all** the information about each film ✓

Stuck? Read this task's [Solution](#).
Solve all tasks to continue to the next lesson.

RESET

Continue >

ВАЖНО!



Необходимо выполнить все 18 уроков

Interactive Tutorial More Topics

All Lessons

[Introduction to SQL](#)

SQL Lesson 1: SELECT queries 101

[SQL Lesson 2: Queries with constraints \(Pt. 1\)](#)

[SQL Lesson 3: Queries with constraints \(Pt. 2\)](#)

[SQL Lesson 4: Filtering and sorting Query results](#)

[SQL Review: Simple SELECT Queries](#)

[SQL Lesson 6: Multi-table queries with JOINS](#)

[SQL Lesson 7: OUTER JOINS](#)

[SQL Lesson 8: A short note on NULLs](#)

[SQL Lesson 9: Queries with expressions](#)

[SQL Lesson 10: Queries with aggregates \(Pt. 1\)](#)

[SQL Lesson 11: Queries with aggregates \(Pt. 2\)](#)

[SQL Lesson 12: Order of execution of a Query](#)

[SQL Lesson 13: Inserting rows](#)

[SQL Lesson 14: Updating rows](#)

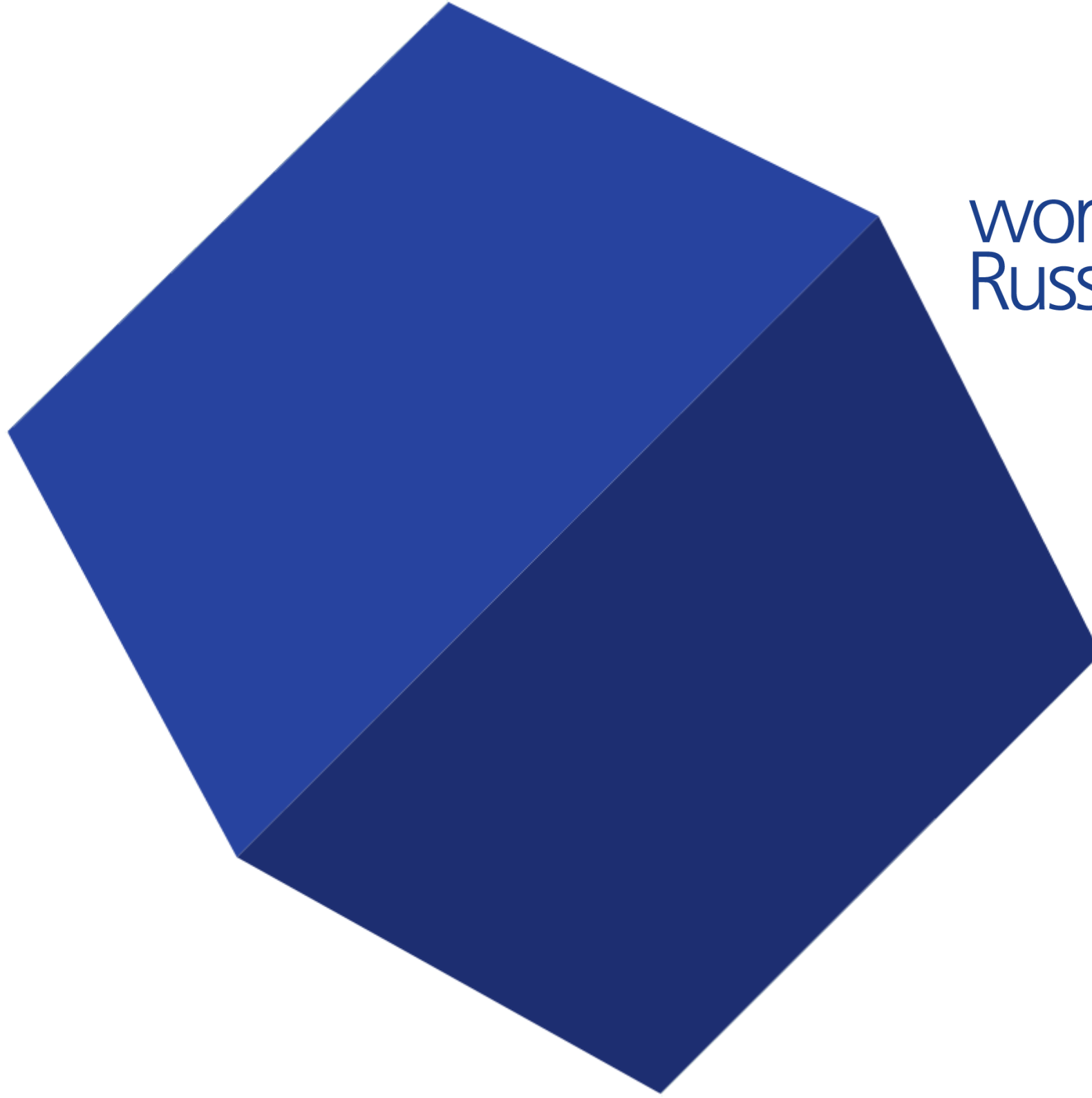
[SQL Lesson 15: Deleting rows](#)

[SQL Lesson 16: Creating tables](#)

[SQL Lesson 17: Altering tables](#)

[SQL Lesson 18: Dropping tables](#)

[SQL Lesson X: To infinity and beyond!](#)



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